

losses, and damages (par. 12(a), Engineering Manual 405-1-699, dated June 13, 1960):

"Expenses: Transportation costs; costs of removing and crating possessions; cost of advertising for transportation or crating; costs of storage pending moving; insurance premiums for protection of possessions while in storage or being moved; labor performed by owner or tenant in accomplishing move; costs of reinstalling machinery, equipment, etc.; costs of inoculation of livestock, if required, prior to entrance of livestock into a country or State; short-term loan charges to defray moving expenses only; and out-of-pocket expenses in obtaining new site or land, such as expenditure for title search, appraisal, survey, or settlement (not including any part of the purchase price for the new site or any expenditure for the purpose of adding to the value or utility of the new site); taxes incident to expenses incurred in moving;

"Losses: Time lost from employment by owner or tenant because of moving (not including labor performed to accomplish move); property lost or stolen in the process of moving; death of or injury to livestock;

"Damages: Uninsured injuries to furniture or equipment."

The Office of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, lists the following as typical nonreimbursable expenses, losses, and damages (par. 12(b), Engineering Manual 405-1-699, dated June 13, 1960):

"Expenses: Costs of conveying land to Government, additional expenses incurred because of living in a new location, costs of removing salvage material reserved, capital improvement to the replacement site;

"Losses: Difference between amount received from Government for property and amount paid for replacement property; interest on loan for purchase of replacement property; loss due to duplication of interest, taxes, etc.; loss of goodwill, loss of profits, loss of trained employees, expenses of sales and losses because of such sales;

"Damages: Personal injury while moving or preparing to move."

It was found advisable in drafting the proposed legislation to depart from the provisions of the acts applicable to the military departments and to the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the period of time within which application for moving expenses can be made. It was decided to propose that a 1-year period for applications should begin on (a) the date the parcel of land or interest in land is to be vacated under an agreement with the Government or pursuant to law, including an order of a court, or (b) the date the parcel is actually vacated, whichever first occurs. GSA's experience is that, in many instances, some time may elapse after the date on which title is acquired to a parcel of land for the construction thereon of a public building and the date on which construction commences. During this period the property may be leased to the former owner or tenant of the owner to provide interim income to the Government to offset the costs to the Government of maintenance and protection of the property. There are other instances where lands have been acquired by purchase and the landowner or tenant has been notified of the Government's requirement for immediate possession, but the occupant has held over without color of right. In condemnation proceedings, although the court orders the landowner to surrender possession of the premises on a particular date, the landowner may refuse to surrender possession of the premises on the date fixed. In such situations the holdover-occupant should not be permitted to take advantage of his own delinquency in vacating the premises by having the 1-year period begin on the date he actually vacates the

property. On the other hand, if the occupant elects to vacate the premises at some time prior to the date he is required to do so, there is no reason why he cannot furnish an itemized statement of his expenses, losses and damages within 1 year from the date he actually moves from the premises.

GSA is aware, of course, of the studies being conducted by the Select Subcommittee on Real Property Acquisition of the House Committee on Public Works. GSA urges, however, that the proposed bill be enacted now so that a reasonable degree of uniformity in the matter of reimbursement for moving expenses can be achieved pending the results of the subcommittee's studies. The present situation fosters inequities for which there can be no reasonable justification, resulting in poor relationships between the public and those agencies which lack authority to make payments of the type being made by the military departments and the Department of the Interior.

In order that landowners and tenants may receive equal treatment, the proposed legislation provides for the issuance of uniform rules and regulations. The Administrator of General Services has the responsibility for acquiring real property for public buildings, and, except for the land acquisitions of the military departments and the Department of the Interior which are not affected by the proposed legislation, GSA's land acquisitions are probably greater than those of other executive agencies. The proposed legislation therefore vests in the Administrator of General Services the authority to make such uniform rules and regulations as he finds necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the proposed legislation.

PROPOSED COTTON LEGISLATION— NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON SENATE BILL 1511

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, a few days ago the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry agreed to hold hearings on proposed cotton legislation beginning on May 20. The hearings were to be held as to all bills before the committee.

A few weeks ago the House of Representatives was presented with a bill by Mr. COOLEY, which is H.R. 6196.

On behalf of myself, and the junior Senator from North Carolina (Mr. JORDAN), I introduce, for appropriate reference, by request, a copy of this bill, so that it may be considered by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry beginning on May 20.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1511) to encourage increased production of cotton, to maintain the income of cotton producers, to provide a special research program designed to lower costs of production, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. ELLENDER, for himself and Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, by request of the Senate, for appropriate reference, I introduce one additional

Assistant Secretary of State and for other purposes.

The proposed legislation has been requested by the Department of State, and I am introducing it in order that there may be a specific bill to which Members of the Senate and the public may direct their attention and comments.

I reserve my right to support or oppose this bill, as well as any suggested amendments to it, when the matter is considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be printed in the Record at this point, together with the letter from Secretary of State Dean Rusk and a section-by-section analysis and statement of costs furnished by the Department of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill, letter, section-by-section analysis, and statement of costs will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 1512) to authorize an additional Assistant Secretary of State, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. FULBRIGHT, by request, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) Section 1 of the Act of May 26, 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 151a), is amended by striking out "eleven" and inserting in lieu thereof "twelve".

(b) Section 106(a)(17) of the Federal Executive Pay Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 738) is amended by striking out "(11)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(12)".

SEC. 2. Section 1002 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 804), is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end of the first sentence and inserting a colon and the following: "Provided, That a retired officer of the Service may, with the authorization of the Secretary, accept an offer of employment made by a foreign government".

SEC. 3. The first section of the Act of July 12, 1960, (74 Stat. 371) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) The benefits provided in subsection (a) of this section are hereby extended to not to exceed three participants who retire and become entitled to receive an annuity from the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund subsequent to June 30, 1962, and prior to June 30, 1963, whenever the Secretary of State determines it to be in the public interest to extend said benefits to any such participant."

The letter, section-by-section analysis, and statement of costs, presented by Mr. FULBRIGHT, are as follows:

APRIL 18, 1963.

Hon. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: There is transmitted herewith for consideration by the Congress a proposed bill designed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To authorize, subject to Senate confirmation, one additional Assistant Secretary of State;
2. To authorize retired Foreign Service officers to act as advisers to foreign govern-